

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

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Circulated DAILY, (Advertisements included) to every part of the British Territories in India, and delivered POST PAID, and Free of all Extra Charges, at a Subscription Price of TWELVE ANNAS per Number, or Twenty Sicca Rupees per Month at the most Distant Stations of the Three Presidencies and delivered DAILY (Mondays excepted) in Calcutta and its Environs, at a Subscription Price of Ten Sicca Rupees per Month including all charges.

Paper of the Public.

Offensive and mortifying as our assumption of this proud title has been to our contemporaries, whose accusations have rung the changes of "arrogance,"—"folly,"—"stupidity,"—and even "sycophancy"—against us in one dull and unavailing round, we still glory in avowing that triumph of freedom over slavery, unshaken principle over time-serving equivocation, which the public Press of India has recently obtained; and we are still zealous to maintain, against all the envious revilings of those who oppose instead of facilitating the progress of truth and sound doctrine, the flattering distinction which the Indian Public has shown to our labours from their first infant efforts to the present hour.

It is with this feeling, that we have recently directed our attention to a removal of the hitherto-insurmountable obstacles which have impeded an extensive circulation of Public Journals generally through the interior of India.

It cannot be denied, that in proportion as men are distant from the great sources of general and public intelligence, their anxiety to obtain information of what is going on in the great world from which they are separated, is increased: since there are no verbal channels through which they can become acquainted with public events, as is the case in large cities or stations, but every thing must come to them through correspondence or the Press; and the difficulty, not to say impossibility in some cases, of procuring books, renders it indispensable, if they would keep up their knowledge of public matters or of the general progress of human affairs, that they should be provided with Newspapers, the only channel through which such information can, to any extent at least, be constantly conveyed.

It happens, however, that the enormous charge of Postage on Newspapers, presses most heavily on the very class of persons to whom they are most necessary, and at the distant stations amounts to a prohibition of that enjoyment altogether: the Postage being frequently more than three times the established price of the Paper itself; while those who are at and near the Presidency, bear no share of the burthen.

Our readers are aware, that the principal cause of the wide circulation of the public Newspapers in England, is, that in consequence of their paying the stamp duty before issue, they are transmitted to every part of the kingdom free of Postage, and rendered at exactly the same price in town and country, however near or however remote.

The consequence of this is, an immense issue, which alone enables the Proprietors of such Papers to render them at so cheap a rate as that every person of the most ordinary class may become acquainted with the affairs of the times, and by the increase of his knowledge add the weight of his influence to the general strength of the nation, and the good of his fellow-creatures. Thus the Government, the Proprietors, and the Public, are at once benefitted by this combination of advantages arising from extended circulation.

Aware as we are of the high price of all the materials, and of the wages of labour required for a Printing Establishment in this country, as compared with England, and the consequent necessity of a correspondent charge for works issuing from the Press, to cover their expenses, which charge must, as will be easily understood, be proportioned to the number of copies issued, or of persons among whom the whole sum is to be divided; we are not desirous of seeing added to these burthens, that of a stamp duty, which would affect equally those who are permanent residents in town, and those who are constantly moving in the country.

We conceive, nevertheless, that there are few Englishmen to whom the appeal should be made, who would not at once see the generosity of a slight sacrifice on the part of those by whom the burthen of Postage is not at all felt, to relieve those on whom it presses most heavily.

In a service like that of India, where both the Civil and Military Officers of Government are likely to be removed from station to station, nothing could be so desirable as to equalize the charge on Newspapers throughout every part of the interior at least; and as it must fall to the lot of those who are near at one period of their service to be distant at another, all would in turn share the benefit of such a principle.

The mercantile community of Calcutta, and those who from not being in the Honorable Company's Service are permanent residents at the Presidency without a chance of their ever removing into the country, form, however, so numerous a class, that they could hardly be expected to yield to such an equalization as the one spoken of, in the benefits of which they could never hope to participate.

It becomes then a matter of calculation by figures, to ascertain in what manner the slight sacrifice of that portion of our readers who are at the near stations, can be applied to relieve the heavy burthen from those who are distant; and we are persuaded, that all of the former will be surprised at the easy terms on which they will have it in their power to contribute so effectually towards this desirable end, of which we shall now, with all the frankness that has hitherto marked our conduct towards them, present the details.

The known liberality of the Government, and the very strong proofs that have been recently given of a desire on the part of the Supreme Authority, to remove, as far as was consistent with sound policy, every restriction that bound the Indian Press, either as it fettered the expression of the public opinion, of which it was the organ, or narrowed the circulation of its labours, induced us to hope that any arrangement which could be made with the Post Office, to effect the transmission of our Journal DAILY through every part of India, even to the most remote stations, would be very readily consented to by the Government.

The hope has proved to be a well-founded one, and on guaranteeing the payment into the Post Office at Calcutta, of the whole sum now actually received at all the various Post Offices in the country from the circulation of our Paper, more than three times the amount paid by any other Paper in the Settlement, we have obtained a grant of *Free Circulation* for it throughout India generally: the good effect of which will be, that the CALCUTTA JOURNAL will be now delivered at the nearest and the most remote stations, *Free of Postage* to the Subscribers, and at an equal rate of Subscription *far and near*.

The advantages of such an arrangement are too palpably evident to need to be enlarged on, or pointed out in detail. The very reduced price at which it will stand the purchaser, in many cases less than half its former cost; its being delivered at all stations reached by the *Dawk Every Day*; its being relieved from the vexatious claims of postmen or dawk peons, for fractions and small sums to be paid on every delivery for Postage;—the removal of all difficulty about the route through which it is to be sent after persons in motion, on account of the accumulated charge of Postage;—and the earlier and more abundant information that its daily circulation will enable it to convey;—are among the most prominent.

All this will be effected by the arrangement which we have made; and instead of seeking a full reimbursement of the payment of the monthly sum of our present whole Postage into the Post Office of Calcutta, the average of which, if taken throughout India generally, is a Rupee per single Number for every day of transmission, we are disposed ourselves to make the largest sacrifice, in redemption of our pledge, that the Calcutta Journal should establish its claim to the title of the

"PAPER OF THE PUBLIC," not only because of the principles and doctrines which it advocated, but because also, its issue, its price, and indeed its whole economy, should be regulated by the considerations of public accommodation, reserving only to itself the punctual payment of its own establishment, and the same moderate compensation for the labours of those engaged in its management, as they had at first set out with; accounting the increase of their labours to be sufficiently repaid by the conscious and heart-expanding belief of their contributing to the honest employment of a number of deserving individuals, supporting dependant families, and fulfilling at the same time the high destinies of Providence in assisting to spread the light of Truth, to establish the love of Justice, to inspire the spirit of Freedom, and to disseminate widely and effectually all that is ennobling and exalting in Religion, Science, Art, and general Knowledge.

We are willing, we repeat, to make the *largest* sacrifice, in order to accomplish these our views with greater certainty and to still greater extent. Upon the average of a calculation made from our books, the cost of the Journal amounts in the *country* to upwards of One Rupee per Number, postage included, (the price from time immemorial of all the Weekly Papers without postage and delivered in *town*.) The Engravings, the utility of which is now generally admitted, have added to this charge; and at very many of the stations, not the most remote, the price of the Paper including all these charges is Two Rupees per Number; at some of the more remote stations, indeed, to which our Paper is regularly dispatched by Dawk, as to those under the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the Postage *alone* is nearly Two Rupees per Number, and to Ceylon it is Two Rupees and Half.

The sacrifice we propose to make is this;—to take upon ourselves the payment of the whole sum now produced by our Paper to the Indian Post-Office, and to reduce the price of Subscription throughout all the interior of India to **TWELVE ANNAS PER NUMBER**, a sum far short of the average price of the Postage alone, taking the range of the Civil and Military Stations throughout, and less than the price of a Weekly Paper as it issues from the Press in Calcutta.

This will be **OUR SACRIFICE**; and the accommodation granted to so large a portion of our countrymen, who are devoting their best years to the service of the state, in a separation from all the elegancies, from most of the comforts, and from some even of the most absolute necessities of healthy life, will be **OUR REWARD**.

When we appeal to those, who residing with us at the Presidency, and subject to none of the evils that we thus endeavour to lighten or remove, or who, being within a short distance of the capital, feel them but in the slightest degree, to follow us in this example, we are satisfied that there are many who would go to the full extent of it, and applaud even the measure of equalizing the charge throughout, so as to render the exile of their fellow countrymen in the interior as little irksome as they would themselves wish to feel it, by making the pleasures of Literature, (almost the only enjoyment within their reach) as easily accessible to them in their remotest solitude as here at the fountain head, where the gaiety of fashionable life and the freedom of social intercourse render it of far less importance as a source of mere gratification.

We do not go the length, however, of asking this; but while we take chiefly upon ourselves the sacrifice which we might reasonably solicit of them, on behalf of those distant friends whose cause we plead, we are prepared to offer them such additional advantages as will arise out of this arrangement, with a reduction rather than an augmentation of charge.

Let us speak of this also in detail; for our motives have been so wilfully and maliciously misconstrued by those who could not bear to see us soar above them in public estimation, that, averse as we are to evince any distrust of the noble generosity and public spirit of Englishman, after it has been so conspicuously displayed towards our infant efforts (for we are as yet but young, giddy, and impetuous, and shall require years of persecution to abate our ardour) we nevertheless deem it best to be as frank and naked as the Truths we advocate.

The increased advantages that we offer to our Town Friends are these.—1st. The enlargement of the size of our pages.—2dly. The condensing the Advertisements into half their present space, which will enable us to devote the two remaining pages of that sheet to more interesting matter.—And 3rdly. The abolition of the separate charge for Engravings; making the price for the Journal in town, **TEN RUPEES per Month**, or about **SIX ANNAS per Number**, exactly **HALF** the Price at which the Calcutta Journal was **ORIGINALLY** published, (which was **TWELVE ANNAS per Number** delivered in Town, the price now fixed

for its delivery *Free of Postage* throughout the Country,) and **ONE THIRD** the present price of the Weekly Papers of the Settlement.

It has been a matter of constant difficulty with us to keep up our Reports of Parliamentary Debates in that unbroken series in which they are given in the English Papers, though we still adhere to our original plan of giving them consecutively in the order of their dates, as we can conceive nothing more absurd than the common Indian practice of first printing the Debate of the *latest date*, the matter of which hinges upon, and constantly refers to, former ones, and then retrograding from April to March, from March to February, and so on till they arrive again at the opening Speech from the Throne, or the plan adopted by others of giving a portion of a brilliant speech, in the most interesting part of which the reader is mortified by the words (*To be continued*). This difficulty, our increased limits, both as to the number and size of our pages devoted to *general* matter, will enable us most effectually to surmount, without adding to the quantity of Paper issued, or in any degree increasing the weight; and we may thus hope to make our Journal more comprehensive and various in its contents than it is in the power of any single-sheeted Daily or supplemented Weekly Paper to be, so as to form at once a present medium of information for all that is interesting or valuable in the Politics, the Commerce, or the general Literature of Europe, and an agreeable Record for future reference on all matters of Asiatic and Indian History, or topics of local agitation among the society in which we live.

We may add, that with a view to effect this desirable end more completely, we have taken great pains to have a general Index of the Contents of all the preceding Volumes drawn up, and that these will be printed and ready for delivery, if possible, within the present Month. They will be furnished to Subscribers, free of additional expence, with Titles to the separate Volumes, as they are published; and we are persuaded that they will be well received, as adding materially to the value of the Journal, as a Book of reference, and to the convenience of all those who may have occasion to consult it.

It will be anticipated, no doubt, from our paying into the Post Office, from our own Funds the whole amount of the postage of our Journal, besides the large increase of our Establishment, in the consumption of additional materials, and the aid of additional workmen in every department of it, all of which must be punctually paid for within the current Month, that a reference to Agents in Calcutta, for payment of the Bills on presentation, will be indispensable; and to such only should the supply of the Journal, under existing circumstances, be properly confined.

As however, we have many Friends in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, to whom it would be inconvenient to give such references, from having no regular Agent in this city, the following Scale has been fixed on to regulate the modes of payment, at the several Presidencies, suited to the currency of each.

For Daily dispatch to every Station, in either of the three Presidencies of India, if paid by reference to an Agent in Calcutta, or by Hoondies remitted in advance **TWENTY SICCA RUPEES.**

For the same, if paid at Madras, and in the currency of that Presidency, to Agents there.....**TWENTY-ONE ARCOT RUPEES.**

For the same, if paid at Bombay, and in the currency of that Presidency, to Agents there.....**TWENTY-TWO BOMBAY RUPEES.**

The convenience would be infinitely greater to us, if we could make the first mode universal: but as we are aware of the difficulties which obstruct this, we have made no other difference in the Scale, than such as the difference of currency at the separate Presidencies requires: consulting in this instance, as in the whole of our present arrangement, the convenience of our Friends, rather than our own.

In the firm pursuit of public good, and the gratifying performance of our inviolable pledge, we have thus succeeded in striking out a path, by which "to do a *great* right, we have ventured on a *little* wrong" and that wrong, happily, bears with almost all its pressure on ourselves. We submit this measure to the good sense, the public spirit, and the generous sympathy of our friends at the very nearest stations, as to the share we ask of them on the behalf of their exiled brethren at the more distant ones; and for ourselves, we desire no higher reward than the approbation of the good, and the support of those who are the advocates of liberal, manly, and fearless efforts, in the cause of private virtue and of public right. The only greater consolation than this is an approving mind, which, if it is not in the power of acclamating multitudes to bestow, is fortunately beyond their reach to destroy.

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THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

General Summary of News.

England.—We have been supplied with English Papers to the 19th of April brought by the *Surry*, and though the contents of later Journals by a few days only in date, have been given in the *Gazettes of Madras*, we find still new articles of intelligence regarding affairs at home in our own country, and through Europe in general.

A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, which deeply interests all military officers on full and half-pay. It has been very common with officers, when reduced, to demand satisfaction from their former Commanding Officers for conduct towards them whilst on full pay, and the former under the command of the latter. An instance of this recently occurred, and the consequence is, that a Lieutenant and Ensign on half-pay, who sent messages to their former Colonel for his behaviour to them in the regiment, and another Lieutenant on half-pay, who was bearer of one of the messages, have all three been struck off the Army List, with the strongest expression of the Prince Regent's displeasure. This decision merits the attention of all officers of the army, of whatever rank.

The 1st battalion 60th regiment, 500 men, from the Cape of Good Hope, landed on the 15th of April, at Portsmouth, and marched to Fort Cumberland, to be disbanded. It is said that the detention of these men on board the transports, so long after their arrival, arose out of the peculiar character of their case. They are principally military offenders, who, under transmuted sentences, were sent abroad to serve there during the period of their natural lives; but their battalion coming within the scale of reduction to the peace establishment, now they have returned home for that purpose, it became a question how they ought to be finally disposed of. About 70 of them, it is said, have heretofore forfeited their lives to the laws of their country. All the men of the battalion destined to serve for life, were, it is said, to be turned over to the 2d and 3d battalions of the regiment.

The statement by Mr. Cornwall, of Moccas-court, relative to the affair between Lord Hereford and Colonel Gwynne, has called forth a counter statement by Mr. Goodere, in which he says, that he advised Colonel Gwynne not to meet His Lordship, because he had already been on the ground to meet Mr. Thynne Gwynne, in January last, when a duel was declined by the latter, and an action substituted; and also because the sole dependency of Colonel Gwynne's eight daughters was £20,000 secured upon his life by insurance, and which would have been forfeited in the event of his falling in a duel.

A Correspondent in a London Journal suggests the following plan for the immediate resumption of cash payments by the Bank:—

"Let the legislature, instantly after the Easter recess, pass a Bill authorizing the Bank to issue their gold coin, and to receive the same in exchange for their notes, at 2s. per oz. above standard gold bars, according to the market price of the day; and, for large payments, to deliver standard bars at the daily market value. The existing law, which prohibits the exportation of our gold coin, or of English gold bars, ought, of course, to be repealed, and the free and uninterrupted exportation and importation of the same to be allowed by law. The laws in regard to the silver coin to remain as they are at present, as also the law which makes Bank of England notes virtually a legal tender. This is the whole of my plan, and if adopted, the Bank Restriction Acts may be repealed in a fortnight. I am perfectly aware of the objection that might be urged against the measure—namely, that the gold coin would on this plan be constantly fluctuating in value, and people would not know what to do with it. Now it is very true, as they state, that it would be constantly fluctuating; but this is no objection; for nobody would be compelled to take it, and the Bank, for home use, would not probably be called upon for £100 per month: it would not be required for home circulation—the very circumstance of its fluctuating value would prevent it; at the same time, if the public chose to take it, there it would be for them: the taking or rejecting it would be perfectly voluntary. If I am asked, would I propose this as a permanent plan? I reply, certainly not: I would fix a period of three or five years. In that time, should we continue to enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace, things would come round, and we should be enabled to restore our currency to the old and perfect system of cash payments on demand without fluctuation; and the gold and paper currency would maintain its equal corresponding value. I have noticed, in the

Papers of this week, a plan, said to be in contemplation, of issuing a new coinage of guineas that shall be worth only 17s. but which are to pass for 21s. Such a plan is too absurd to be seriously entertained for a moment, by any person who has considered this subject."

At the Taunton Assizes, among a number of old offenders sentenced to transportation is Elizabeth White, of Bedminster, a most notorious wholesale dealer in, and utterer of forged notes. This woman, whose appearance is above the lower class, is known to have visited Bath, and frequently passed for goods, from 40 to 50, and sometimes 100 counterfeit notes in one day!—Phineas Adams received sentence of death for sheep stealing. This young and daring offender (aged 25) is the soldier who some few years since pretended to be in a trance, and to live a considerable time without sustenance; and he even underwent the horrible operation of having the scalp of his head taken off, whilst in that situation, to prevent his receiving the punishment awarded him for his desertion; since which he has been convicted of a felony; when judgment being respited on a point of law, which was decided in his favour, he was pardoned. Since that time he advised a person whom he knew had smuggled liquor concealed in his house, to remove it, as the house was to be searched. The goods were removed upon a horse; when the prisoner, in a soldier's dress, concealed himself near a turnpike by which the liquor was to pass, and, with a drawn sword, seized it in the King's name, and kept it for his own use.

For this offence he was imprisoned six months, and he has since been imprisoned three months for stealing wool. It appears that Adams' mother had long been in the habits of telling fortunes round the villages for a subsistence; and, amongst the rest of her prognostications, she foretold that her son Phineas would never be hanged whilst she was living. In this the sybil proved to be correct; for a short time previous to the prisoner's apprehension the old lady died. But whilst on her death-bed, in pursuance of her old trade, she, for the last time, foretold that now Phineas would be hanged, a prophecy which must however have been dictated by a "lying spirit," as Phineas was reprieved. Withers, a youth not more than 12 years of age, was sentenced to two years imprisonment for shop-lifting. This boy, who is a chimney-sweeper, is said to be one of the most dexterous thieves in the kingdom, and has been often known to rob gentlemen of their pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. whilst in the act of receiving alms from them.

On the 18th of April, several of the Aldermen, with their Ladies, the Sheriffs, Recorder, and City Officers, assembled at the Mansion House, for the purpose of accompanying the Lord Mayor in procession to Christ's Church, Newgate-street. At twelve o'clock they partook of an excellent *dejeuné* with His Lordship. At one o'clock the boys of Christ's Hospital, and the Bridewell boys, to the amount of 700, arrived at the Royal Exchange, where they walked about under the colonnade with their friends till half-past two o'clock, when the procession proceeded to Christ Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Oxford.—After the Church Service, the procession (with the exception of the boys) returned in the same order to the Mansion House, where a superb entertainment was provided for them. Among the persons present were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Lord Chief Justices Abbot and Dallas, Sir G. Holroyd, the Bishop of Oxford, Lords Clive, Torrington, and Rolle, Mr. Lushington, the Duchess of Richmond and her daughters, &c. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drunk. The healths of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Canning were given, and received with loud approbation. Mr. Canning returned thanks in a short speech which was more than once warmly applauded; and concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, which was drunk with strong expressions of esteem. About ten o'clock the company retired to the ball-room. The ball was opened by Lord Morton and Miss Atkins, the Lord Mayor's daughter. The company did not separate till an early hour this morning.

Jonathan West, the pedestrian, started from Blackfriars-road on the 16th of April, to go on foot fifty miles in eight hours, on the Lower Kent-road, out and in. The pedestrian did rather go over fourteen miles the first two hours, and he performed the other six miles an hour with apparent indifference, and returned to St. George's fields, at eleven o'clock, as if he had been taken a morning's training.

Edwards, the Lancashire man, who started to travel 222 miles in three days, failed after going 200 miles in 51 hours.

On the 15th of April, there was reported to be a large failure at Manchester, and another in the City, in the cotton line. The funds also declined materially towards the close of the day. The opinion still prevailed in the City, that there was to be a Loan, and parties were making arrangements under that impression. It is asserted, that at Lloyd's Coffee House, where the Underwriters could at this season scarcely subscribe all the policies presented them, during those periods when trade was really prosperous, it now not unfrequently happens, that only one policy appears in the course of a day. The long room of the Custom House, too, which was usually crowded while trade was active, is now, with the exception of the clerks, nearly as deserted during office hours, as after those hours have closed.

Lieutenant Astley, with a party of seamen from the Bulwark, Sir John Gore's flag-ship, in the Medway, had been sent to navigate the Royal Sovereign yacht from Deptford to Calais, for the conveyance of the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

On the 16th of April, the old Asia, of 74 guns, was re-christened by the name of the Alfred, and she now lies in a state of ordinary, at Chatham; it is expected a ship of the former name will be built in this quarter of the globe (Asia).

Scotland.—A correspondent in the interior of India, who complains of his Letters of September, 1818, having only reached him by the Dauntless, requests us to publish the following extract from one dated Perth, September 4.

"I have been favored with both your Letters, and I am extremely sorry to hear such distressing accounts of the Indigo trade, and of the heavy losses you have sustained these two last years; but I hope matters will take a turn with you in India, as they are getting considerably better with us—altho' our manufacturers are still complaining of the dulness of our trade, yet all our work people are employed at tolerably good wages.

The rents of Lands are also rising, and of course the value of property is gradually increasing. Money is getting very plentiful, in so much that in many instances the holders of it are obliged to lend at 4½ per cent; indeed it is as difficult to get it lent out now on proper security, as it was about two years ago to procure the loan; in short, I think there is every reason to hope, that matters will now soon get round, tho' it is more than probable, that prices will be again as high as during the war.

Our two last seasons have been very unfavorable for the former. But since our good weather commenced, which was in the second week of May last, the season has been uncommonly fine, a considerable quantity of victual has been already cut down, and we shall have general harvest next week. The crop appears to be most excellent in quality, but there will be a deficiency in the quantity I am afraid; the harvest however is much earlier than usual, and will I hope afford great relief to the poor; our trade in general is reviving, and if we enjoy Peace for a while, which I hope will be the case, I flatter myself that in time our heavy burdens may be reduced, and that our Country will enjoy prosperity.

Mr. George Mercer of this place, who went out to India about 15 or 20 years ago, has just now come home, with, it is said, a very large fortune; I am told he wishes to purchase an estate, and that he is willing to lay out £100,000 for it."

The following are among the most remarkable of the foreign articles that we have found in the Papers before us, though these are selected.

Paris.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berry had entered the 5th month of her pregnancy. The health of her Royal Highness continues to be very good.

Several Swiss families, amounting to about 60 persons, walked in parties in the streets of Paris on the 9th of April. They were Anabaptists, who have quitted their country with the intention of embarking at Havre for America.

Calais.—The Royal Sovereign yacht was ordered to sail immediately for Calais, in order to receive his Royal Highness Prince Leopold who was on his return to England.

A British vessel of war entered the port of Calais on the 2d of April, for the Persian Ambassador and suite, to convey them to England.

Hanover.—On the 29th of March the body of the infant Princess, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, was privately interred in the vault of the Chapel of the Palace. The little coffin was a very curious piece of workmanship.

The Assembly of the States had presented an address of congratulation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on the birth of the young Prince, his son.

Brussels.—The latest Brussels intelligence, relates to circumstances connected with the then approaching trial of the persons who were accused in last November of a conspiracy for carrying off the Emperor Alexander.

Brandenburg.—An article from Brandenburg dated April 13th, contained in the Flemish papers, would, if it were true, settle the disputed point as to the infectious nature of the plague: it asserts that a highly contagious disorder has been conveyed from Smyrna to Greffenbergh, in Silesia, in bales of cotton.

Offenbach.—Las Casas is reported to live in retirement at Offenbach, and to have declined the good offices of his friends, who had used some exertions to procure for him the liberty of returning to France.

Madrid.—It is asserted in a Letter from Madrid dated April 2, that the choice of the King has fallen upon a Princess of Bavaria, who is one of the twins born on the 12th November, 1801. The return to this capital of a grandee of Spain, sent by the King into Germany, and who has returned, *en diligence* from the Court of Munich, appears to authenticate this.

Private accounts from Madrid of the 16th March say, that the King intends to go to Cadiz before the departure of the two armaments completing in that port. The grand expedition against Buenos-Ayres will consist of 14 or 15,000 of the best troops. Count Abisbal is named Commander in Chief of all that part of America, with very extensive powers. He will take a great many officers not belonging to the Army, to be employed in America as they may be required: these officers have all served in the Peninsular war, and have volunteered their services. The other expedition, intended for Lima, instead of 2,000 men, as at first proposed, will consist of 4,000 or 5,000 chosen men: the naval force will consist of several ships of the line, frigates, &c. on board of which part of the troops will be embarked. It is hoped these two formidable armaments will sail in the month of May. The merchants in general, who suffer so severely by the troubles in America, second the Government with great zeal; several houses have advanced considerable sums.

Cadiz.—Letters from Cadiz, dated April 5, state, that the expedition for Chili is to consist exclusively of ships of war; and that the troops are to be sent to Portabello, to cross over to Panama. It seems, however, questionable, that this be really the intention of the Spanish Government, as it has before found this plan impracticable, owing partly to the unhealthiness of the isthmus, and partly to the want of shipping at Panama. It would require a naval superiority to convoy light transports from Callao to Panama: and afterwards, when they had received the troops on board, to protect them back to Callao.

Vienna.—The Duke of Monfort (Jerome Buonaparte) has hired in this city, by the leave of the Emperor, an hotel, in which he intends occasionally to reside.

Florence.—Private letters from Florence dated April 5, announce that the Emperor of Austria and Prince Metternich have expressed themselves, during their stay there, in the highest terms of approbation of the late changes; and that they have seen, with pleasure, a new proof of the force of the Government, which, instead of retreating from obstacles, constitutionally surmounted them.

ASIA.

We have had occasion recently to say a great deal on the remarkable changes of seasons, and the convulsions of nature throughout the globe, which have extended themselves throughout every quarter of it, and we have before us some remarkable facts in addition to those which we have already repeated.

The first of these relates to a quarter of the Asiatic world, Georgia, from which we have rarely any intelligence, and is contained in a late English Paper, as follows:—

"While the winter in the Northern parts of Europe had been mild almost beyond precedent; it is said to have been extremely severe in more Southern Latitudes: Accounts state that at Teflis in Georgia, it set in at the beginning of December, and from the end of the first week of that month to the 10th of February, that the snow was on the ground to an immense thickness, the thermometer having been about 10 degrees below the freezing point, and sledges are said to have been employed, for the first time in that country. The cattle suffered much; and the vines and fruit trees were nearly destroyed. Towards the end of Ja-

quay two shocks of an Earthquake were felt—preceded by a tempest and a subterraneous rumbling—these shocks, it appears, were extremely violent, and were followed by tremendous rendings of the earth—several old buildings were destroyed; but it does not appear that any were lost.

The next paragraph is taken from the Sydney Gazette of the 24th of April, and gives some particulars not before made public regarding the earthquake which was felt at Bencoolen in March. No year is mentioned in the Sydney Gazette, but we believe it to have been in the last year and not the present one, as we remember some notice of this event having before transpired, and indeed we gave ourselves in one of the former Numbers of our Journal an account of a Volcanic eruption in Java, which happened, if we remember rightly, about the same period.

The facts, however, which this extract of a private Letter communicated to the Sydney Gazette, are new to us, and we think them worthy of being repeated, as illustrative of the subject on which we have before spoken. It is as follows:—

"We have been kindly favored with an account of the late severe earthquake that was experienced at Bencoolen, on the 17th of March, and the following days, as contained in a letter from a gentleman who witnessed its effects.

The first shock took place at half past three on the morning of the 17th of March, and the shocks continued almost hourly until a quarter before four o'clock on the morning of the 18th, when one of the most alarming nature took place, and lasted for a considerable time. I was asleep in one of the rooms of a house on shore, when the shock was felt. It threw me out of my bed, and at the same instant all the ceiling and part of the wall fell in upon me. The doors and windows were flying backwards and forwards with great velocity, and the house to that degree that we were not able to stand. I flew with my friend to the open air, and when out of the house heard a strange grumbling of the earth which was in quick motion, so much so that we momentarily expected it to open and swallow us up.

At day light I walked down to the water side, when I observed that the sea had retired to a great distance, leaving every coasting vessel aground in places where before there was twelve feet water, and many were thrown up a considerable distance on shore. In a short time the sea returned with great velocity, driving every thing before it. The H. C. ship Northumberland, and country ship Sunbury, laying in Rat Island Basin, were in most rapid motion. The men on watch were knocked down by the shock, the water casks all fetched way, and every thing moveable was in motion.

The godowns on shore were shaken to pieces—not a chandelier was left whole in the Government House, nor was it habitable until repaired. In fact every house suffered more or less. The ship Lady Raffles, in which Sir Thomas Raffles arrived, felt the shock upwards of 200 miles from the land. It appeared to them as if they had grounded, and they were in consequence induced to sound repeatedly. From this last and dreadful shock, until the day that we sailed, which was the 22d, scarcely an hour passed without a shock being experienced."

In addition to these facts, we notice by the last Bombay Gazette received, that slight shocks of Earthquake were felt at Anjar on the 7th of July, a period of 20 days after the great devastation occasioned on the west of India on the 16th of June.

Madras.—By the same occasion as brought us our English Papers of April, Madras Gazettes of the 21st of August have reached, and these contain one document which will be read with great pleasure here. It is a Letter of the Marquis of Hastings to Captain Blacker, the Officer who presented the Address of the Inhabitants of Madras to His Lordship a short time since at the Government House here, and we transcribe it without comment, as it needs none.

Government House, July 17, 1819.

Sir,

It has been communicated to me that the Meeting at Madras, not contented with voting an Address which you are deputed to deliver from them, came to the resolution of presenting me with a Diamond Star.

I beg you to believe that it is impossible to feel with more warmth and sincerity than I do, the flattering disposition which prompted the vote. I must nevertheless, be allowed to decline the compliment; and I have to entreat, that you will without loss of time solicit the Committee, on my part, not to proceed in that object.

Of course, your resolution implied that the assent of the Court of Directors, for your making such a present to me, should be previously obtained. But a reference of that kind carries with it an unfairness

which has escaped observation. An application so circumstanced would place the Honorable Court in the dilemma of incurring an invidious appearance, should it seem to condemn a gallant liberality, or of sanctioning a measure which it might have good grounds for regarding as objectionable. An objection does in my judgment exist. Howsoever little it is to be conceived, that any one holding the station, which I have the honor to fill, could in point of fact be led to consult the private feelings of Society in preference to a strict discharge of public duties, thro' any speculation of receiving such sort of testimonies, the principle should be rigidly maintained of precluding an aim at any species of popularity not distinctly connected with the promotion of the general interest.

The Madras Meeting has given me to feel proudly, that I am considered as not having erred in my views for advancing the prosperity of those concerns, with which I am entrusted by the Honorable Company. The distinction which the address confers, by so asserting the policy and equity of my conduct, could receive no addition from the intended present; while the meeting, by having contemplated the offer of it, has awakened in me every sensation justly correspondent to the affectionate cordiality with which it was wished to mark me, more especially as an individual, I could not be more grateful. There is then no consideration which ought to render it awkward for the Committee to withdraw the portion of the resolutions to which this Letter alludes.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

Captain Blacker, &c. &c.

HASTINGS

IRISH MUSIC.

(From the India Gazette of Monday last.)

In the India Gazette of the 9th and 16th current, respectively, we published under the above head, an extract from the *Belfast News-Letter* of the 5th March, and an extract of a letter from the officiating Members of the ULSTER HARP SOCIETY, acknowledging the receipt of certain remittances from this Country in aid of the Society; at the head of which, as the Editor of the Belfast Paper has stated, is the illustrious name of the Marquis of HASTINGS as an Honorary Member.

In addition to the information contained in the above extracts, we are now requested, for the further satisfaction of Subscribers here, to give publicity to the following statement of remittances in full of subscriptions realized to the present date:

Amount acknowledged by the Society in the letter above referred to	£1079	16	0
Remitted in February 1819, not yet acknowledged	68	17	9
Amount of subscriptions formerly particularized...	£1148	13	9
Remitted in this month on the following accounts:—			
Donation of Thomas De Souza, Esq. 50 Rupees or	£6	5	0
Soogee Coomar Takoor, ditto	6	5	0
Lieut. William Mathew, 17th N. I. 16	2	0	0
Captain Francis Grant, 19th N. I. 8	1	0	0
J. W. Fulton, Esq. annual subscription	5	5	0
John Hutchinson, Esq. ditto, Boglipoore, do.	5	0	0
Henry Alexander, Esq. do.	3	0	0
Some friends of the late A. G. Caulfield, Esq. do.	2	10	0
A. J. Macan, Esq. do.	2	0	0
F. T. Hall, Esq. do.	2	0	0
J. O. B. Tandy, Esq. do.	2	0	0
Lieut. Col. W. Casement, C. B. do.	2	0	0
C. G. Strettell, Esq. do.	2	0	0
Mrs. Fulton, do.	2	0	0
Captain W. H. Rainey, do.	1	10	0
Thomas Bracken, Esq. do.	1	0	0
John Abbott, Esq. do.	1	0	0
Captain T. Macan, do.	1	0	0
Captain Brown Roberts, do.	1	0	0
Richard Macan, Esq. do.	1	0	0
John Neave, Esq. do.	1	0	0
	35	5	0
Amount remitted to purchase the perpetuity of the late A. G. Caulfield's annual subscription	50	0	0
	£1,249	8	9

AFRICA.

Captain Gray of the Royal Anglo African Corps, intrusted by the British Government with the command of an expedition for the interior of Africa, was to follow on the river Gambia, the route already attempted by several English travellers. He hoped to reach the Niger, go down that river as far as possible, and return by Guinea. This Gentleman knows the language of the Jolefs.

Messrs. Ritchie and Marriatt, the former late secretary to Sir Charles Stewart, the latter the son of a Member of Parliament, are endeavouring to reach Tombuctoo. [Times.]

AMERICA.

We had occasion some time since to give the substance of some private Letters that had reached Calcutta from Spain, detailing the practice pursued by American Privateers in the West Indies, and along the southern coast, in capturing Spanish and other vessels under the colours of the Insurgents or Patriots, and dividing the spoil among themselves.

We are glad to see this subject noticed in terms of very manly and honest reprehension, in one of the American Papers now before us, and as the subject cannot well be divided or abbreviated, we give the whole at length.

Privateering.—We highly approve, in general, the sentiments expressed in the following article. We are not, however, disposed to qualify our abhorrence of the conduct of those whose thirst for plunder leads them in violation, not only of the general principles of morality, but of the positive laws of the country, to engage in privateering, under a foreign commission, real or forged, by an admission that such conduct in any instance probably proceeds from any honourable motive. If there are men disposed to sacrifice their lives in support of the abstract rights of man without regard to their own interest, and in aid of the cause of liberty in a foreign country, they will seek out a more honourable career of service, and one in which it shall not be necessary for them to violate their obligations to their own country, and in which they will be removed from the suspicion of acting from the most base and mercenary motives.

The toleration of privateering is a great stain upon the law of nations, and it is due from the character of the present age to wipe this stain from the national code. It is not necessary for the effectual prosecution of war, but on the other hand it renders the preservation of peace almost impossible. At the present moment, all the acknowledged nations of the world are at peace with one another, yet all suffer more or less from privateering. The abuses of this practice cannot be prevented so long as the system itself is tolerated. A reform in this particular it is true could not be effected without the concurrence of the principal maritime nations; but there is some reason to believe, that if a single government would engage earnestly in the attempt, this concurrence might be easily obtained. It is at least as probable an event as was a few years ago the general abolition of the Slave Trade.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

The accounts which have been lately received from that quarter, leave no doubt that General Aury has established a rendezvous at Old Providence and St. Catalina. From all that we have seen of the objects of that establishment, although under more respectable auspices than that at Amelia Island, we are right glad it is not made on our borders, and will call for no other intervention of our government than is necessary to the protection of our own commerce.

The temptations held out to those of our citizens who are weary of the dull pursuits of civil life, in the Kingston letter which we published, are sufficiently seductive.—All who desire to make *lucrative speculations*, or who thirst for *military glory*, will find "encouragement and protection under the benign auspices" of Com. Aury; and every "honest and upright man will be amply remunerated for his effects and services." It is a little remarkable that, in the enumeration of inducements to flock to the standard of this celebrated Rover, the love of liberty, the sacred sympathy for the struggles of an enthralled people for their freedom, finds no place.

We hope the number of those whom Aury will attract from our shores, to follow his fortunes, will be few indeed. The accounts we have lately had of the progress of privateering, and its connection with

offences against humanity and against our own laws, have not tended to sharpen the appetite of honorable men for adventures of that description.

Though the practice were not, for sound political reasons, at the present time expressly forbidden by our laws, we should not, for our part, regard the investment of the money, or the employment of the enterprise of our citizens, in the system of privateering under foreign flags, as a laudable use of funds or industry. We rather incline to think it tends to the injury of fair commerce, and to the prejudice of public morals. It is at least doubtful whether it does not; and being of doubtful right, and legally wrong, there is every reason why our citizens should refrain from it.

How far, abstractedly considered, privateering under foreign flags is reconcilable with the duty of a good citizen, who finds no law of country to restrain him, is a question on which there has been much difference of opinion, and the solution of which must essentially depend on the motives of those who engaged in it.

On this subject Vattel says—"Foreigners taking commissions from a prince to prey on a nation absolutely innocent with respect to them, are guilty of an infamous practice. The thirst of gold is their only inducement, and however their commission may assure them of impunity, it cannot wash away their execrable guilt; they alone are excusable who thus assist a nation of which the cause is indubitably just, and who have taken arms only to defend themselves from oppression. They would even deserve praise, if the hatred of oppression and the love of justice, rather than the desire of riches, actuated them to generous efforts, and to expose their lives or fortunes to the hazards of war."

The law of nations is here laid down with a precision, which shows what has been the opinion of the world in this respect in other times; and we do not know that subsequent circumstances have materially changed it. The exception mentioned by Vattel exactly fits the case of those of our citizens, who have engaged in these expeditions from the hatred of oppression, and from zeal for the success of the cause of liberty in South America. That there are those whom such motives have influenced, who have thought themselves even justified in evading the laws of the country to accomplish their views, we have not the least doubt; but for the major part, we fear, of those who compose the crews of these armaments, and furnish their equipments, are influenced by a widely different consideration; the thirst, not even for military glory, but for Spanish and Portuguese gold.

We have seen, with deep regret, by recent disclosures, to what an extent a few of our citizens have been engaged, from one or the other of these motives, in privateering expeditions; an extent which we could not have believed, had not accident developed it. Of the policy of the law enjoining neutrality on our citizens, and prohibiting the fitting out of expeditions from our ports against the commerce of friendly powers, there have been some who have doubted; but respecting the duty of our citizens to observe the law when made, there can be no difference of opinion. The same course of argument which would justify the violation of that law on the ground of moral right, would equally have excused the violation of our embargo laws, and might even be used as an apology for breaches of our navigation and revenue laws.

In referring to the recent disclosure, we mean to cast no reflections on those whose names have been given to the public as having been made the subjects of prosecutions by the Portuguese Consul General, at Baltimore. Without pretending to guess whether those prosecutions will be sustained or dismissed on the ground of national law, we have information which satisfies us, that at least one of them is founded on evidence entitled to no respect whatever.

Mexico.—The following is an Extract of a Letter in the London Courier, dated Madrid, March 21, on the subject of the affairs of Mexico, which appear to be in an unsettled state:—"According to the information contained in the Commercial advices, it would appear that the Vice-Royalty of Mexico may be considered to be in a state of tranquillity; the Insurgent bands having almost entirely disappeared, and those that remain are timid from the smallness of their numbers. With regard to the affairs in Peru, they do not wear that tranquil appearance. It is said to be menaced by formidable armaments, both by land and sea; and it is supposed that the succour expected from the mother country will arrive too late to save Lima. Six millions of piastres, and also considerable quantities of cochineal and other valuable articles of merchandise, had arrived at the Havannah, and would be immediately shipped for Cadiz."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

EXCHEQUER INFORMATION.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY would have withdrawn the motion of which he had given notice for this night, in consequence of the intention expressed by an Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (the Attorney-General) to oppose it, had he not considered its importance to be too great to allow his private feelings to prevail over his public duty. His motion should be "for an Account of the Number of Informations filed in the Court of Exchequer on the Custom and Excise Laws, between the 1st of January, 1818, and the 1st of January, 1819; and also of the result of each information, distinguishing those which had been settled by verdict from those settled by compromise, and of the costs received by the Solicitor for the Prosecution, particularising the respective amounts paid by the Crown and by the Defendants." He had originally intended to call for the returns of seven years, but had limited the extent of his motion, in consequence of the trouble and expense which such comprehensive accounts would occasion. His object was three-fold. He wished first to show what enormous expenses the Revenue incurred every year by instituting such informations. Secondly, that they were attended with the most serious and indefensible expenses to the Defendants; and, thirdly, that their effect was to throw an almost equal burthen of unjust expenses upon the great body of Defendants who had been pronounced innocent by a verdict of the Court. To explain his meaning more fully, he should state a few cases, which had not arisen as occasional exceptions, but might be considered as fair samples of the whole. The first was that of a respectable and long-established London merchant, who, through motives of pure benevolence, had advanced 1000*l.* to a ruined tradesman to set up a small shop in the tea and coffee retail trade. He received no other interest for his money than the regular 5 per cent. and the gratification which a good deed naturally produces. He had besides allowed the business to be carried on, in his own name. This had continued till a very strict but proper inquiry had been instituted into a system of fraud practised by tea-dealers, to the injury of the Revenue and of the consumers. An information had then been filed against him, the first charge of his having ever committed a crime against the Revenue of the Country, for having in his possession a vegetable powder, the sale of which was prohibited only to the licensed dealers in tea and coffee, on account of the facility with which it could be imposed upon a customer for the latter. The penalty thus incurred was 100*l.* When he had recovered from his surprise, he presented a memorial to the Commissioners of Excise, stating all the particulars of his case, and that he was in no wise implicated in the retail trade in question than as the lender of 1000*l.* to aid an unfortunate man. He confessed that the vegetable powder had been found in the possession of that person, but that he had never understood its sale was an infringement of the laws, and requested that all parties should be summoned before the Commissioners of Excise, to be heard upon oath, and then have their punishment apportioned as the Board might think proper. To that no other answer had been returned than a printed circular, stating that as the Board never caused any prosecution to be instituted unless the Defendant was guilty of an offence against the laws, they never caused any prosecution to be desisted from unless the Defendant should offer a compromise with the payment of the costs. The individual in question then renewed his application, and offered to pay 20*l.* This was rejected, but it was intimated to him, that if he would pay 30*l.* and the costs he should be freed from any further prosecution. He then inquired what might be the amount of those costs, and was told that even at that stage of the business there were not less than 50*l.* or 60*l.* so that he would have had to pay 90*l.* as a great favour to get rid of 100*l.* Under these circumstances he preferred going to trial, not by defending himself, but by telling the Crown to make its own case. Having thus got to the Court of Exchequer he (Mr. H.) should make some remarks on the mode of conducting causes in that Court. What could be plainer than the case to which he had alluded. All that devolved on the course for the prosecution was to explain the particulars, refer to the Act of Parliament, and bring forward one witness. Yet would the House believe that five of the most learned and experienced Counsel were arrayed on the part of the Crown? A Special Jury was also provided, as they were always in similar cases, so that with the expense of five Counsel, their five briefs, the Solicitor, witnesses, informers, and the special Jury themselves, of whom at least, 17 attended regularly, the whole could not amount to less than 150*l.* This affected not only the revenue, but individuals themselves. For if the Crown had five Counsel, they must employ an equal number, but where could they find equal talent? He stated a case where the result had been different, and where the information, instead of being formed on guilt, had been filed falsely, and from the most malicious motives on the part of the informer. A man of the lowest description set up as a table-beer brewer in an obscure part of London, and repairing to shops, where the business was chiefly conducted by apprentices, purchased molasses and treacle, for the sale of which to a licensed brewer, the law orders a penalty of 500*l.* to be levied. Pretending to have no money about him, he told the apprentices to come to his house to be paid. They did so, and received the money. He then immediately informed against their masters to recover the penalty for having sold molasses and treacle to a licensed brewer, on the ground that they could not be ignorant of his being one, since their apprentices had come to his house for the money, and must have seen the beer casks about. The man against

whom an information had been filed on these grounds petitioned the Commissioners in vain. His house was daily beset with Excise Officers, who urged him to compromise the case instead of going to trial, for their anxiety is not to protect the Revenue, but to aggrandize themselves on the ruins of others. The individual thus terrified, offered to pay 150*l.*, but that was rejected. He then screwed up his courage to come into Court, where he also found five Counsel in array against him; but by the able assistance of his own, when the wretch who had informed came to the witness' box, and was cross-examined, the whole system was exposed, and the Jury found a verdict for the Defendant. The last case he should state was one which had been transmitted to him by a most respectable solicitor and alderman of Colchester. A mariner named Underwood, residing near that town, had a smack called the Good Intent, with which he used to carry oysters, and conduct over those perilous coasts, ships that had gone out of their course. He had incurred the deadly hatred of a notorious smuggler in the vicinity, who had sworn his destruction. It happened one day that the smuggler was at sea, and in danger of perishing, when he saw the smack of Underwood, and requested that he would send his boat and two men to take him safe to shore. With the generosity of a British seaman, Underwood sent his boat, and relieved his enemy; he did not go himself, but sent two of his men. The smuggler conveyed certain contraband goods in the boat thus sent to his assistance, which, it was impossible that Underwood should know, and when the latter returned to port, his vessel was seized at the instigation of the smuggler. Instead of laying the case before a Magistrate, two informations were filed against the unfortunate Underwood: one, for the purpose of condemning the vessel, and the other to recover the penalty of the bond given by every ship-owner, as a security that he will not engage in contraband. The pursuit for the amount of the bond could only follow the condemnation of the vessels, but yet the two informations were filed at once. When the case came before the Court of Exchequer, the whole was found to have been a predetermined system of the most notorious contrivance. The informer stood convicted of being a most confirmed smuggler, and the Jury gave a verdict for the Defendant. After a vain attempt to seduce him to enter into a compromise with respect to the second information, which must have dropped at once with the issue of the first, the Counsel for the Crown withdrew the Record. But the consequence of the defence and triumph of the poor man was, that he had to pay expenses in the amount of 327*l.* and the only solace given him was, that he might prosecute the smuggler for perjury. When such were the abuses of informations, it was important to ascertain to what extent the principle was carried. The facts which he had stated challenged investigation: the injured parties sought it, and it now only remained for him to express his regret that the subject had not fallen into hands more able to do it justice. He then moved for the Returns mentioned at the commencement of his speech.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose with much warmth, and stated that the Hon. Gentleman had brought forward charges of the most serious nature against men whose character had hitherto stood high and unimpeached in the opinion of the country. He had attacked, by what he had stated, the Commissioners of Excise, the Solicitor of Excise, and even the humble individual who had now the honour of addressing the House; for he had stated that informations were filed for the purpose of obtaining costs, and not for the protection of the revenue and the consumer, and that the forms of the Court of Exchequer were calculated to facilitate the accomplishment of that purpose. As he (the Attorney-General) had, during four years, conducted all the State Prosecutions in that Court, if the Hon. Member meant to insinuate that by the advice he gave, in or out of that Court, he had never considered costs for himself or for any other person, or any other object than the protection of the revenue, and the repression of the abominable practice of smuggling, he took leave to tell that Hon. Gentleman in the face of the country and the House, and he called God to witness, that he (Mr. Harvey) stated what was false. Such charges should not be made in the House of Commons, whence they would go forth to the whole world, but upon the best foundations.—(Hear, hear!)—He then contended that the Hon. Member had maintained an unconstitutional doctrine when he had said that the penalties ought to be recovered before a Magistrate and not before a Court of Justice, where Defendants would have the benefit of a trial by Jury. There was no difference, but in name, between an information at the suit of the King and an indictment by a subject for the recovery of a debt. It was called information, because whereas the subject only complained against a fellow-subject, the King in consequence of the authority with which he was invested, informed. There was no other legal process by which the King could recover any penalty or debt but by information. He did not mean to say, however, that mistakes might not be made and that verdicts might not be given against the Crown. But during the last five years that he had practised in the Court of Exchequer, such verdicts had been as one in a hundred, and not even so much. He was always glad, however, that whenever a fair doubt was raised in the minds of the Jury, whatever might be his own conviction, the Defendants should have the benefit of that doubt. The Honourable Gentleman had said that informations were filed on vague suspicions. That was not the case. They never were instituted but on affidavit of the facts, and the Baron's fiat was never issued until he had perused the affidavit. Many cases had happened, in which the information had not been granted after the facts had been sworn to. Unless the whole Revenue should be abandoned to ruin, the law, as it at present exists, must be set in motion. He had never had any conception how far human ingenuity could extend to defraud the Revenue until he had attended in the Court of Exchequer. He then took a view of the first case mentioned by the Hon. Member, and contended, that as the person had made himself respon-

able by lending his name, the Commissioners of Excise had done nothing but their duty in the course which they had adopted. When the House of Commons knew of what men the Board was composed would it think them capable of giving a wrong decision for the purpose of procuring costs? Referring to the second case, he declared that he had never found any respectable brewery for small beer affected with the taint of using molasses, treacle, paradise or coriander seeds, or any deleterious plants. But it frequently happened that they had been injured, because their beer, though genuine when delivered in the cask out of their houses, had been deteriorated by persons who retailed it to the people. If grocers and chemists did not sell the deleterious drugs necessary for that purpose, the fraud and injury could not be committed, therefore on them ought the severity of the law to be fully exercised. He then stated a case, in which a parcel of tea had been seized as not being genuine, and brought into Court. Three Tea-brokers had been called to examine it, as the dealer maintained it to be common tea. They declared it genuine. The Jury had done the same. But a young man who had been servant to a manufacturer of that article, had pointed out the various parts of which it was composed; and the tea-brokers on examining and smelling them afresh, declared that they had never seen any thing like that from India. The man was then convicted. When the article had been laid on the table, he had never known the Crown to be defeated. When it was not produced, he had sometimes known it to have been outsworn. In a case in which a man had been charged with selling manufactured tea and coffee, the tea not being produced he obtained a verdict in his favour on one of the informations; but a sample of the coffee being presented, the Jury had found him guilty of the second. The Crown might sometimes be mistaken, but the system of informations, instead of being instituted for the purpose of raising costs, only existed as the means of protection to the revenue and trade of the country and the health of the consumer. With respect to the array of Counsel in the Court of Exchequer, they consisted of the Attorney and Solicitor General, two King's Counsel, and a Junior Counsel. When a Defendant threw himself on the mercy of his prosecutor, he (the Attorney-General) had never a more difficult duty than that of apportioning the exact amount to be levied, so as to satisfy the law, and not to produce ruin. Many cases had caused his heart to ache while he endeavoured so to modify the infliction as to induce those behind the curtain, and whom he could not reach otherwise, to pay the penalty for the defendant. Some of the cases which came before the Court of Exchequer, were certainly of a light nature. But some were so heavy as to occupy the Court for seven or eight hours together. It was impossible for the Attorney and Solicitor General to be always present, for they had duties to perform in another place. It therefore became necessary that the Crown should have good Counsel, used to the business to conduct it; and he could conscientiously say, that unless the present practice were continued, he did not believe the business of the Crown in that Court could be carried on. With respect to Juries, from the latitude which existed in the minds of many men, who would not do any other dishonourable act, any more, he was about to say, than any Member of that House, and who yet would have no scruple in cheating the King it was necessary that they should not be composed of persons of the same trade as the defendant. For if they were very correct themselves, the defendants would be half-condemned in their minds before the trial had begun. And if they were the reverse, the opposite evil would ensue. This could not be the case with Special Juries. It seldom happened that more than 12 out of the 24 attended, and only those who appeared were paid. The special juries were struck as fairly as any juries could be, and if any one wished to encourage the commission of fraud on the Crown, he could adopt no better means than the abolition of those juries. As to submitting the complaint to Magistrates instead of the Court of Exchequer, that could only be done when the offences did not rise beyond a certain point, but it frequently happened that he was applied to, as Attorney-General, to interfere, by persons who had carried their case before Magistrates and had not been able to obtain justice. In small penalties, local authorities might decide. But in the larger ones, and when the condemnation of goods seized was the object, the Court of Exchequer was the only place to try and decide the question.

Mr. WAITHMAN guarded against the possibility of any thing which fell from him being misconceived by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, who, he contended, had not answered any of the statements made by the Hon. Mover of the question. He gave his testimony to the merits of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. He had long known him, and believed him to be made up of kindness and mercy towards all, always endeavouring as far as his duty permitted to soften the severity of the laws. But he had mistaken all that the Hon. Mover had said. The attack was not against individuals, but against the whole system, and the Learned Gentleman had used no other argument in its defence, than that it was such as he had found it.—(Hear, hear!)—He had said nothing respecting the enormous expense which attended Exchequer prosecutions. He had contended that no injustice was done to individuals, because only a necessary duty was fulfilled, that of carrying the law into execution. But he had forgotten to state that a person was dragged into the Court of Exchequer, without knowing for what offence, when it had been committed, or who was the informer. He then detailed his own case, in which an information had been laid against him on account of a piece of India handkerchiefs which had never been in his house, and the value of which was not above thirty shillings. The penalty demanded was 200*l*. Let the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, who was so strict in certain cases, look round him in Courts of Justice, and he would see, nay, must have seen the Judges pulling India handkerchiefs out of their pockets. Let him then do his duty, and not suffer the King to be robbed.—(Laughter.)—For six months before he (Mr. Waithman) had heard any thing

of the subject, it had been rumoured that he had been exchequered to the amount of 20,000*l*., and those rumours had been the cause of much injury to him. At last informations had come against him to the amount of 2 or 3000*l*., and he could not find out who had given the information, nor what articles were in contemplation. The cause of this was, that a latitude of three years was allowed to lay the information, and it was done when all inquiry must prove fruitless. He had memorialized the Commissioners of Excise, and obtained a compromise by which the penalty had been reduced to 100*l*. but he had his own costs to pay, to the amount of 150*l*. So that he would have saved 50*l*. if he had suffered the original penalty to have been levied upon him. The Attorney-General had then abandoned the other information, declaring that he was ashamed of the whole.

[Here the Attorney-General said across the table—"I was convinced that there was a fraud, but that you yourself were ignorant of it."]

Mr. WAITHMAN resumed. He asserted that the goods were no contraband, and only mentioned the case to show how an innocent man might be ruined by the mere rumour that he had been exchequered to the amount of 20,000*l*. He maintained that the laws on that subject ought to be reformed, and that reform was only opposed because it would deprive many individuals of half their fees. He knew nothing of the cases mentioned by the Hon. Mover, but that they had been attended with enormous expense. If the abuses complained of, existed, the production of the papers moved for, would not be necessary. If they did not, it became Government to bring them forward to make their case clear to the public.—(Hear, hear!) But so far from having come to any decision on the subject, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had sat down without saying whether he should vote for or against the motion.

Mr. TIERNEY deprecated the idea that any thing which had fallen from his Hon. Friend, in his most able and distinct statement, could be construed into a charge against the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. If any one were more disposed than another to pay due compliments to that Learned Gentleman for the excellence of his intentions, it would be he (Mr. T.), for there was no man at the Bar, for whom he had more respect, than for that Hon. and Learned Gentleman. He (Mr. T.) had listened with due jealousy to the statements made by his Hon. Friend the mover of the question. For though they appeared unanswerable yet he knew that they were ex-parte, and waited for the answer of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman before he made up his mind on the subject. He admitted, that until it could be shown that the Public Service could be carried on without the aid of taxes and duties like those now in existence, the laws which secure the reception of those imposts, and the integrity of the revenue, must be maintained. Adverting to the first case, he commented on the course pursued in the administration of the law relating to the Excise, where there was a disposition to mitigate its rigour. The defendant having sold a drug for which he was liable to a penalty, consented to plead guilty, and to pay the sum of 30*l*. in lieu of the penalty; and the moment he was about to do this, he was charged with costs amounting to 56*l*., and then he preferred the chance of a trial. Was not this a vicious system, which could accumulate costs to the amount of 56*l*. on a penalty of 30*l*., before any proceeding beside that of filing the information had taken place? A special Jury in revenue causes, he admitted might be necessary in nine cases out of ten, but he could not see either that this was necessary, or that five counsel were necessary, where a man pleaded guilty, or at least did not defend himself against the charge. The 56*l*. incurred for the first step taken, showed that there was a wanton expenditure somewhere. Then there was a person, who set up a small beer brewhouse, to entrap persons into penalties. This person had prevailed on a young man to let him have some molasses, and to satisfy the law, which requires that it shall be proved the molasses were sold to a person known to be a brewer, the buyer had said, "you want a little beer sometimes, I will send you some." He accordingly sends a cask of beer, and then the case is complete. The shopkeeper, however, stood trial, and made out such a case that a verdict was given for the Defendant, who, however, had to bear his own costs. He then touched on the third case brought forward by the Honourable Gentleman, which he contended was, like each of the others, one of great hardship. This grew out of the present system, which he held to be marked by unnecessary rigour.—Rigour and hardship must necessarily be endured but where unnecessary rigour and hardship were proved to have been inflicted, he thought such circumstances ought to be visited with the reprobation of that House. He understood the motion was to be granted. ("No no, from the Treasury Bench.") He had thought, from what had fallen from the Attorney-General, that it was to be granted. It seemed this was not the case. When the Gentlemen opposite had settled it among themselves, he should like to know their reason for objecting to it. It was proved that much hardship had been endured by certain individuals under the existing system, and a case was, in his opinion, made out, which called for the interference of that House.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL defended the course taken by his Hon. and Learned Friend, and denied the correctness of the statement respecting the course pursued by the officers of the Crown in the Court of Exchequer. The speech of his Learned Friend had had but this object—to prove that there were no grounds for the present motion. The grounds on which this motion rested were three solitary cases. These he briefly described, and vindicated the conduct of the Commissioners in the prosecutions which had taken place, and thought they would have failed in their duty had they not instituted them. On these grounds it could not be maintained that the whole system was defective from beginning to end. It was no just ground

of complaint against any public board that they had instituted a prosecution which had failed, as no man on going into Court could predict, with certainty, what would be the final decision on any case. The course taken to reimburse the Crown for the expenses incurred in prosecutions, was held to be necessary and proper. Not more than one in a hundred of the prosecutions set on foot by the Commissioners had failed, and this established the propriety of their general conduct, since they had succeeded in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred. He was convinced that in no case had the Crown offered to compromise with a Defendant on his coming into the Court of Exchequer, because it was supposed a verdict could not be obtained against him, as he knew, from the character of his Honourable and Learned Friend, that unless he thought the Crown entitled to the whole penalty, he would not attempt to extract a sixpence from the pockets of the parties brought into Court. But on the other hand, a compromise was frequently offered by the defendant. It was pleaded that he had a family; and such an arrangement was solicited as a boon to save his character from being blasted by a publication of the proceedings. He was then proceeding to comment on the cases of the Hon. Alderman, but falling into some error—

Mr. WAITHMAN stated a handkerchief to have been brought into his house by a person in his employ at the solicitation of a friend in the country. The officers immediately entered and seized, and for this the compromise was made, under which he paid the hundred pounds. In the other case the articles had never been in his house, and no compromise had been made. The Attorney-General had acted most liberally and handsomely. Had he fallen into bad hands he should have fared worse. Had the prosecution proceeded he would have met it, and prosecuted the parties who had informed against him.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated what had passed in the Court of Exchequer, in the case of Mr. Waithman, which he had considered a common case, the master of a house denying all knowledge of what had been found in it.

Mr. WAITHMAN did not wish to interrupt the debate, but the statement of the Hon. and Learned Gent. was not correct.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL resumed. On the showing of the Worthy Alderman, it appeared that one of the prosecutions was abandoned by the Board, on a proper application being made before trial; and that on the other a compromise of 100*l.* was accepted, and the Worthy Alderman paid his own costs. The Commissioners were, in his opinion, not to blame in either case. The whole of the cases brought forward, had proved no blame to lie at the door of the Commissioners, and he should therefore oppose this motion, as it went to blame them, and condemn the whole existing system of Excise Laws.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said the last speaker opposed the motion because it went to impute blame to the Officers of the Excise. For that very reason he would support it. He should do this, because the character of a most respectable individual (the Solicitor to the Excise) had been called in question, who he was sure would court inquiry into his conduct.

Mr. W. SMITH eulogized the exemplary equity with which the Attorney-General conducted his prosecutions, but nevertheless insisted that many cases of hardship had occurred, some of which he cited.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER showed that in a case referred to by Mr. Smith, the property of the unfortunate man had been seized by the Excise Officers in the ordinary discharge of their duty. His property had been restored, but no reparation could be made for the injury he had sustained, and not the smallest blame attached to the parties concerned in the seizure. But this case had nothing do with the present motion.

Mr. LUSHINGTON opposed the motion. More information might have been obtained had the Hon. Gentleman called for specific information on specific cases, than the motion as at present framed would produce, though to comply with it would occupy the clerks of the department to which the order consequent upon it must go for a very considerable time. He opposed the motion, but disclaimed all intention of withholding any requisite information.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the motion, and contended that as the facts that had been stated were denied, the papers ought to be given, to vindicate the characters of those charged to have been implicated in that which had been complained of.

Mr. HARVEY replied at some length. After which the House divided:—

For the Motion	54
Against it	72
Majority	—18

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the Report of Poor's Laws amendment Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and agreed to. Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in the Mutiny Bill. He afterwards brought it in, and it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day.

The Aliens and Denizens Bill, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time this day.

The Annual Indemnity Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House Adjourned at ONE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

ESSEX LENT ASSIZES; CHREMSFORD, MARCH 9.

Doe on the demise of Burdett v. Wright.

This case occupied nearly the whole day, and though dull in the detail of circumstance, was of considerable importance, and of singular circumstances. It was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of an estate called Fanstead Hall, in this county, and of which the defendant had, some few years back, been put into possession by the Crown, to whom it had escheated for want of heirs, she having shown her descent from one Robert Wright, an ancestor of her family, the grandfather of Lord Keeper Wright, but since that period, the present claimant had discovered that he was one degree nearer allied to the last possessor. The son of the ancestor from whom she made her descent.

Mr. Surgeon Anslow stated the case, and various persons from whom the plaintiff claimed, with great perspicuity. Until the estate vested in the last person, a Mrs. Elizabeth Oglethorpe, the wife of General Oglethorpe, a gentleman who died some years back at the advanced age of upwards of 100. She being possessed of the estate, left it to Mr. Graville Sharpe, for his life, with directions to him to settle the fee for charitable uses. This devise being void as to the charitable uses, upon the death of Mr. Graville Sharpe the estate would have escheated to the Crown but for the remote title made to it by the defendant, Mrs. Barbara Wright, to whom the Crown delivered it. An advertisement was put into the papers calling for the heirs. This produced a claim by a Sir William Bagnell Burdett, of Ireland, but he could not substantiate his claim, but in the investigation of his title the present claimant was discovered, a little tradesman at Hull. The Learned Sergeant having given the details of the pedigree.

Mr. Gurwood stated, that they should begin their evidence with the common ancestor of the claimant and person last seized, who was a Mr. Nathan Wright, a merchant of London, and Lord of the Manor of Cranham, in this county; and the first evidence called was Mr. Bignold Norroy, King at Arms. He produced a visitation, made under the King's Commission in 1664, by which it appeared, that at that time, the following was the state of the family. Mr. Nathan Wright had then a son called Benjamin, who was created a baronet, the patent of his creation being produced. Nathan Wright's will was then read, and it appeared that at his death his family consisted of Benjamin, a daughter, Susan, who was first married to Stephen Potts, Esq. afterwards to Francis Drake, Esq. of which marriages there were six children. His next daughter, Mary, was married to Robert Burdett, an Alderman of London; a third daughter, Alice, married to a John Wolpin, a merchant of London; and two unmarried daughters. Sir Benjamin Wright was succeeded by his son, Sir Nathan Wright; this Sir Nathan by his son Sir Nathan. The last Sir Nathan, by his brother, Sir Samuel, who was the last baronet. He was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth, who married General Oglethorpe, and was the person last seized of the fee, and in her ended the last lineal descendant of the Wrights.

Mr. Chitty then called for the documents to prove the pedigree of the Potts and the Drakes, the descendants of the marriages of the first daughter of Nathan Wright, the common ancestor. The line in the Potts ended in a single female, who married Sir William Villiers, of Brooksby, in Leicestershire, and, by his monumental inscription, it appeared there was no issue. Of the Drakes there appeared to be five sons, but of the two eldest of whom there is issue living. It clearly was established that, though they descended from the same father, they did not by the same mother, and therefore could not inherit, being only of the half blood; and that the extinction of the three of the whole blood as proved.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff then resorted to the issue of the next daughter Mary, who married Robert Burdett, the merchant, in the early part of Charles the Second. By wills and documents of the family they showed that Robert Burdett left six sons—Nathan, Francis, Robert, Leicester, and Benjamin Burdett; of these Robert died at Aleppo, unmarried; Leicester was buried at Putney, and no mention was made of issue on his monumental inscription. Francis administered to Nathan, and therefore it was to be presumed that he left no issue, and of Francis no traces were found after the legacy left him by his father. Wright Burdett, the fifth son, was Rector of Hornsey; he had a son called Wright Burdett, who was described of Henley on Thames; he had a son also called Wright Burdett, and from the last man the claimant descended. These facts were proved by family wills, illustrating and throwing lights on each other, by certificates of marriages, births, and burials, by monumental inscriptions, by recitals in deeds, and when one source of evidence failed, such great diligence had been used, that no link of this complicated case, but what was most fully and clearly established.

The Learned Judge, Mr. Justice Parke, who tried the cause, said, he had never seen a case of descent so clearly proved, and asked Mr. Marryatt if he was prepared to controvert any of the facts.

Mr. Marryatt said, he had first an objection in point of law, and stated some objections as to the legal estate, insisting it was outstanding in the heirs of Mr. Granville Sharpe.

The Learned Judge said he would not decide that point of law sitting then, but leave him to move that hereafter.

The Learned Judge said, he should direct the Jury to presume that that term had been surrendered.

He next addressed the Jury, and insisted that the extinction of the elder brothers of the first Wright Burdett had not been proved sufficiently, and contended the Jury would presume that they had married and had issue.

Mr. Sergeant Anslow having replied with a great deal of humour on the argument that a man should be presumed to have a wife and children, the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

MARCH 10, 1819.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice,

That the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House, in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. is further made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the Resolution of the General Court of the 16th of December last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors granting a Pension of 800*l.* per annum to Wm. W. Doveton, Esq. now Sir Wm. W. Doveton, late of the St. Helena Establishment, and also for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, the undermentioned Resolutions, viz.—

A Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of Dec. last, granting to Lieut.-Col. James Salmond, the Military Secretary, for conducting the Military Correspondence with India, an addition of 600*l.* per annum to his salary.

A Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 27th of Jan. last proposing the formation of a Fund for the Benefit of the Widows and Families of deceased Officers of the Home Establishment, under certain regulations, and the Grant in aid of the same of the sum of (4000*l.*) Four Thousand Pounds per annum, from the General Fee Fund for the House and Warehouses; also the sum of 600*l.* per annum from the Company's Cash, with a view to relieve the funds of the Company in future, from all charge by way of pension or annuity to the relatives of the said persons; and a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 19th ultimo, proposing the formation of a Fund for the Benefit of the Widows and Families of deceased Elders, Extra-clerks and others therein mentioned, of the Home Service, under certain regulations, and the Grant in aid of the same of the sum of Five Hundred Pounds per annum from the General Fee Fund; also the sum of Five Hundred Pounds per annum from the Company's Cash, with a view to relieve the Funds of the Company in future, from all charge by way of pension or annuity, to the relatives of the said persons.

Copies of the Papers relating to the above mentioned subjects together with the Reports required by the Bye-laws, now lie open at this House, for the inspection of the Proprietors.

JOSEPH DART, Sec.

NEW DIRECTORS.

A List of East India Directors for the Year 1819.

Years to serve.		
2	CAMPBELL MARJORIBANKS, <i>Chairman.</i>	
3	GEORGE ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, <i>Deputy.</i>	
1	H. W. F. Elphinstone.	1 James Daniel.
2	Charles Grant.	1 John Bleydon Taylor.
2	George Smith.	4 Samuel Davis.
2	Swinny Toone.	4 Hon'ble Hugh Lindsay.
2	William Astell.	4 John Morris.
2	R. C. Plowden.	4 David Scott.
3	J. Huddleston.	4 A. Allan.
1	John Inglis.	3 W. Stanly Clarke.
1	John Bebb.	3 John Thornhill.
1	James Pattison.	3 George Raikes.
1	Sir J. Jackson.	4 Robert Campbell.

The following Gentlemen went out by rotation.

Jacob Bosanquet.	Edward Parry.	William Wigram.
Joseph Cotton.	Thomas Reid.	William T. Meney.

LETTERS TO INDIA.

Among the European extracts in the Bombay Courier of the 31st July, which has just reached us, we find the following notices of the attention of Government having at length been attracted to the delays and inconveniences attending the conveyance of Letters to India, which had not before been observed by us.

House of Commons, March 31.

Mr. Forbes, adverting to the great inconveniences of the present mode of conveying letters to Europeans resident in India, the frequent delay, and the occasional loss of those letters, asked the Hon. Gentleman opposite whether Government had it in contemplation to propose the substitution of a better system?

Mr. Lushington replied, that the subject was one which had been long under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, who were fully aware of the evils described by the Hon. Gentleman, and that he hoped a Bill would soon be introduced into the House for the purpose of remedying them.

Various Accounts ordered by the House were presented, the remaining Orders of the Day were disposed of and the House Adjourned.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The following is the House List of the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England for the present year.

For Governors.

George Dorrien, Esq. Governor | Charles Pole, Esq. Deputy Governor.

For Directors.

G. Blackman, Esq.	T. Langley, Esq.	R. M. Raikes, Esq.
C. Buller, Esq.	B. Long, Esq.	J. B. Richards, Esq.
H. Davidson, Esq.	W. Manning, Esq.	W. T. Roberts, Esq.
S. Drowe, Esq.	E. Maitland, Esq.	H. Smith, Esq.
W. Haldimand, Esq.	W. Mellish, Esq.	Sam. Thornton, Esq.
J. Harman, Esq.	Sir T. Neave, Bt.	Steph. Thornton, Esq.
S. Hibbert, Esq.	J. Pattison, Esq.	Sir R. Wigram,
J. J. Holford, Esq.	J. Pearce, Esq.	Whitmore, Esq.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

Provisional Committee for the Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poor Rates, more especially by the means of poor persons occupying small portions of Land, for the Occupation of their otherwise unemployed time.

In addition to the very luminous opinions and instances furnished by Noblemen and other judicious and patriotic characters, it is desired that the following communication, from a worthy Prelate, may be circulated as generally as possible:—

His Lordship writes that he let his glebe land principally to poor cottagers who had families, in small portions of half an acre to an acre each. The land was cultivated by the occupiers at such spare time as they might have after the regular work of the day was finished. His Lordship narrates that the rent was not only regularly paid by the tenantry, but the land was in as good condition as any in the parish, the cottagers having time enough to keep it in heart. Most of the tenants kept a cow on the common in summer, and in their yard in winter. When their land wanted a ploughing, the farmers could, for the most part, accommodate their labourers with a team. The worthy Bishop's words are—"The produce was for the most part abundant and valuable—potatoes and other vegetables, which formed a great part of their sustenance, a little corn also for feeding poultry and pig, straw of lighting fires, heating ovens, &c. Thus they had occupation, as his Lordship observes, for their leisure hours, and hence escaped the temptation of public-houses, and drinking. The objections to, or the evils arising from, the plan were none—none at least that his Lordship heard of. The Bishop remarks, "that their having, or not having the land, might make the difference of their being on the Poor's Rates or not; that it gave to the poor a spirit of independence and a respect for themselves, the annihilation of which qualities is one of the greatest misfortunes which this country experiences. After having suggested that he, his Lordship, has furnished these particulars from the hope that this Society's recommendation of the plan may induce others to follow the example, the worthy Prelate concludes with the following judicious observation—"There are no means that I know of by which the Gentry and Clergy can more essentially benefit the poor cottager with a family, than by letting to him a small portion of land for cultivation."

[London Morning Post.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Dates of Commissions borne, and great Offices filled by His Grace the Duke of Wellington; also of his Orders of Knighthood, and steps in the Peerage.

Hon. Arthur Wellesley.

Ensign 73d Foot	..	7th Mar. 1787
Lieutenant 76th	..	25th Dec. 1787
Lieutenant 41st	..	23d Jan. 1788
Lieutenant 12th Dragoons	..	25th June 1789
Lieutenant 8th Dragoons	..	31st Oct. 1789
Captain 58th Foot	..	30th June 1791
Major 33d Foot (by purchase)	..	30th Apr. 1792
Lieut. Col. 33d. (do.)	..	30th Sept. 1793
Brevet Colonel	..	3d May. 1796
Major General	..	29th Apr. 1802

Hon. Sir A. Wellesley K. B. in 1804.

Colonel 33d Foot	..	30th Jan. 1806
Lieutenant General	..	25th Apr. 1808

Viscount Wellington.

General in Spain and Portugal	..	31st July 1811
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Earl and Marquess in 1812.

Colonel of Royal Horse Guards.	..	1st Jan. 1813
Field Marshal	..	21st June 1813

Duke and K. G. in 1814.

Master General of Ordnance	..	1819
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Army.*From the London Gazette, Saturday, April 17, 1819.*

WHITEHALL, APRIL 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into His Royal consideration the great and signal services rendered to the common cause of Europe, by the undermentioned Officers of the Allied Forces, during the recent memorable campaigns, hath been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint the following to be Honorable Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, viz.

General His Highness the Prince Volkonsky, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; General Count Woronzow, ditto; General Count Zieten, in the service of His Majesty the King of Prussia; General Baron Frimont, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

His Royal Highness hath been further graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers, to be Honorary Knights Commanders of the said Most Honorable Military Order:—

General Baron Vincent, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria; General Pozzo di Borgo, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; General de Reade, in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; Lieutenant General Lamotte, in the service of His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

And His Royal Highness hath also been graciously pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Honorary Companions of the said Most Honorable Military Order, viz.

Major General Brosin, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; Major Baron Marechal, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria; Major Masow, in the service of His Majesty the King of Prussia; Lieutenant Colonel His Highness the Prince de la Tour and Taxis, in the service of His Majesty the King of Bavaria; Major Baron Rodenhausen, in the Hanoverian service; Major Schreihershofer, in the service of His Majesty the King of Saxony; Major General O'Leary, in the service of His Majesty the King of Spain.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 17

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint James Morier, Esq. late His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, to hold the situation of Mehmandar to the Ambassador Extraordinary from His Majesty the King of Persia, shortly expected to arrive at this Court.

Military.**General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.**

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 28, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under dates the 30th of March and 7th of April 1819, be published in General Orders:

General Letter, 30th March 1819.

Para. 128.—We have permitted Captain Charles J. Ridge, to return to his rank on your Establishment.

129.—We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment, severally, to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1819–20, viz.

Lieutenant Thomas Trist, and Cornet John Samuel Williams.

130.—We have permitted Mr. Charles Mackinnon and Mr. John Mitchell Todd, severally, to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment; their Rank will be settled at a future time.

General Letter, 7th April 1819.

Para. 18.—We have appointed Mr. Thomas Sewell, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, provided you shall be satisfied that he is not the Son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect.

19.—The friends of Mr. Sewell have delivered to us the necessary Certificate of his age, and his order of Rank will be forwarded to you by an early conveyance.

20.—You will accordingly administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize a donation of twelve months' Allowances to such Local Officers attached to Irregular Corps now under orders of disbandment, as shall not have been continued on the Establishment at the period of reduction by previous transfer to other Corps of the Army. The Officers entitled to the donation will consider themselves discharged from the service, from the same date as that on which their respective Corps may be disbanded.

Such Officers as would prefer the receipt of this donation to the transfer, which has been provided for them, will be allowed the option.

The rate of donation per mensem is, for a Lieutenant, 200 rupees, and for a Cornet or Ensign 150 rupees; and Deputy Paymasters of Stations are hereby authorized to discharge the same, on bills being presented to them by the parties, duly vouched and attested.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 26, 1819.

Ensigns Jackson and Farquharson, lately promoted, are appointed to do duty with the European Regiment, and directed to proceed by water to join it at Dinapore without delay.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 27, 1819.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Impey, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Wilson.

Lieutenant Marshall, of the 2d Battalion 1st, who had leave in General Orders of the 21st of June 1819, to enable him to rejoin his Corps, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from Dinapore, has leave to visit the Presidency, previous to making application to go to Sea.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Brevet Captain Horsburgh, 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, to Lohargow, on urgent private affairs, from the 16th of August to the 16th of September.

Assistant Surgeon Sullivan, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, on Medical Certificate to the Presidency, in order to go to Sea.

Lieutenant Stoddart, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps, from the 5th of October to the 30th of November.

Lieutenant Harvey, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on urgent private affairs to the Presidency, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April 1820.

Surgeon Muston, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, from the 27th of August to the 30th of November.

J. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army

Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 28, 1819.

Daniel Hodgkinson, Apprentice at the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to do duty as Assistant Apothecary with the Detachment of European Soldiers, for His Majesty's 27th Regiment proceeding to the Upper Provinces.

The Detachment of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, lately arrived from Ceylon under Captains Graham and Mandeville, are directed to proceed by water to join the Head-quarters of the Regiment at Berhampore, as soon as Boats can be procured for the purpose.

Major General Wood, Commanding at the Presidency, will issue all necessary subsidiary orders.

The Officers Commanding the Detachments of His Majesty's 59th and 87th Regiments, will make weekly Reports of their progress and of all occurrences of a Military nature, requiring notice to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the Commander in Chief's information.

Acting Assistant Surgeons John MacTaggart and James Ronald, at the Presidency General Hospital, are appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment at Cuttack, and directed to proceed to their destination by water with all practicable expedition.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Lieutenant Simpson, 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, to remain at Allahabad till the 15th of October.

Lieutenant Cathcart, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, to remain at Allahabad till the 15th of October.

Lieutenant A. Pope, Adjutant and Paymaster of Invalids, Allahabad Staff, on urgent private affairs to the Presidency, from the 10th of September to the 10th of March 1820.

Lieutenant McKinnon, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Paymaster of Invalids, during the absence of Lieut. Pope.

J. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS, AUGUST 21, 1819.

Honourable L. G. K. Murray, Junior Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. John Gwatin, Export and Import Warehouse keeper.

Mr. J. B. Pybus, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, Assistant to the Mint Master.

Mr. D. Elliot, Register to the Zillah Court of Chingleput.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, JULY 13.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that no further Cash will be received at the General Treasury for Bills on the Government at Fort William.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWMHAM,

Bombay Castle, July 13.

Acting Chief Secretary.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 5th of August, after an illness of two months, Mrs. Charlotte Moss, relict of the late Mr. Christopher Moss.
On board ship in the roads of Bimlipatam, on the 25th of July, Lieutenant P. Snowden, 25th Native Infantry.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
31 Oracabessa	British	D. Thomson	Mauritius	July 17

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
31 Lord Cochran	British	A. Wilson	London
21 Elizabeth	British	W. Ostler	London

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
5 Carnatic	British	J. Blanshard	England	April 22
6 Susar	British	J. Collingwood	Bombay	July 23
7 Thomas Grenville	British	W. Manning	England	April 22
10 Bombay	British	G. Young	Calcutta	July 9

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
5 Rose	British	D. McTaggart	Calcutta
10 Elizabeth	British	W. Gibson	Calcutta

MAURITIUS ARRIVALS.

Liverpool, J. Green, from Calcutta 9th March; brig Nancy, Captain Adler, from Pondicherry 7th April; Hayston, Captain Sartorius, from Calcutta 6th March; Eliza, Captain Frith, from Calcutta 31st March; His Majesty's ship Liverpool, Captain F. A. Collier, from Bourbon March 26; brig Dolphin, Captain Concher, from Calcutta 22d April; Resource, Captain Laws, from Calcutta 9th April; American ship Emily, Captain Hancock, from Mocha 11th April; brig Margaret, Captain Griffiths, from Trincomalee 5th May; Amelia, Captain Hoiford, from Bombay 25th April; Transport George Osborn, Captain Tamplin, from Cork 19th May, with a Detachment of Troops.

MAURITIUS DEPARTURES.

Eliza, Captain Nerae, for Java; His Majesty's Frigate Liverpool, Captain Collier, on a cruise; brig Maria, Captain Maulin, for Pondicherry and Madras; Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Bevis, for Bombay; Belle Alliance, Captain Rolfe, for London; Hayston, Captain Sartorius, Madras and Calcutta.

POINT DE GALLE ARRIVALS.

July 16, ship Dick, Wm. Harrison, from Cork; 19, His Majesty's ship Dauntless, Honorable V. Garduer, Captain, from Falmouth.

Nautical Notices.

The Honorable Company's ships Carnatic and Thomas Grenville were expected to take their departure from Madras, for Calcutta, about the 30th of August.

Private letters from St. Helena, of the 3d of June, from one of the Passengers by the ship Phoenix, which sailed from Madras on the 6th of March, say that those on board were all well, and had not had one moment of bad weather during the passage, though they were becalmed for twenty-five days.

The Maïra, which left Madras on the 27th of February, had arrived at St. Helena a week before the Phoenix, but sailed the day the latter arrived. Her Passengers were also all well.

We find in the English Journals the following ships advertised to sail for India—the Supply, for Ceylon, in all May; the Mary, for Madras and Bengal to leave Gravesend the 7th of May; the extra ship Almorah, for Bengal, to sail about the 18th of May; and the Albion, for Madras and Bengal, to sail the 6th of May.

Captain Freycinet has sailed on the Uranie to the Austral hemisphere in order to ascertain the configuration of the globe, and to make researches on the variations of the needle of the compass, on the intensity of the magnetic forces; and observations of Meteorology, of general Physics with regard to the theory of the earth, and of Natural History, especially that of sea animals.

We are desired, by the passengers on the Minerve, to publish the expression of their most lively gratitude for the politeness and attentions which they invariably experienced, during the whole voyage, both from the Commander and from the Officers of that ship. The Minerve left Messrs. Des Bassyns and family at Pondicherry. Baron Des Bassyns is to remain there about six weeks.

[Times.]

The following are extracted from the latest Sydney Gazettes received here, and may be interesting to our Readers.

His Majesty's cutter Mermak, Lieutenant King, R. N. commander, was to proceed on a voyage of discovery in May.

The government boat William Cossar, which was taken from hence some time since by a gang of runaways, all of whom fell victims to their rashness, with the exception of a man named Smith, was on the 1st of May, brought back by His Majesty's colonial brig Elizabeth Henrietta, from the northward of Port Stevens.

The utility expected to be derived from the erection of the Macquarie Tower and Light House, is happily exemplified in Captain Watson's account of its appearance when in view of it. He says—I saw the light bearing W. S. W. at 38 miles distance, but so brilliant that I thought it could not be more than 12 miles off. It was a certain guide, and at that great distance had all the appearance of a luminous star.—This is the first Commander who has been kind enough to express his opinion with an expression of its distant effect. Other Mariners, who experienced its utility, will doubtless give the character of this revolving light to which it is entitled, and which it may hereafter claim.

The ship Frederick was lying at anchor, being in the night time, in Torres Straits in company with the ship Wellington, Captain Collins, and Lynx, Captain Siddins, having fallen in accidentally. The date we are not at present precisely acquainted with; but it was in the month of September. Between 6 and 7 in the morning, while getting under weigh, she went broadside on upon a reef, and canted on her side—She fired guns of distress, which were answered from the Wellington who hoisted her boats out, but was too late to render assistance to the ship. The Lynx was far a-head, and had no knowledge of the disaster. The long boat, with 21 persons on board chiefly Europeans, and taking 5 casks of powder, 30 pounds of salt beef, and half bushel of pease, without bread or water on board; Captain Williams, with five others took to the jolly-boat, and both boats made for the Wellington; but the long boat, unfortunately falling into a current of Endeavour Straits, which was running at the rate of 8 miles an hour, could not reach the ship, and it is much to be feared has been lost. The jolly-boat reached the Wellington; and Captain Collins, having lost two anchors, was obliged, before he could go in pursuit of the long boat among the reefs, to endeavour to get an anchor out of the Frederick's wreck; but after two days of excessively persevering exertion the effort failed, and the ship was of necessity compelled to make for Timor; on arrival at which place she learnt that the Lynx had been also there, and had sailed three days previous to the latter's arrival.—The stock taken in by the Wellington at the Derwent for the Isle of France had all died; and Captain Collins intended to take in horses at Timor for Batavia.

Captain Williams, with his five associates, sailed in a brig for Batavia from whence he proceeded to the Isle of France, where he found Captain Nichols with the Portsea, which vessel sailed for Bengal the day before the Little Mary left; and Captain Williams had taken a passage for Bengal in a brig which was to sail in a day or two after.

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Point de Galle on the Dick.

Lieutenant Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers; Major Martin, 45th, Regiment; Captain Cole, ditto; Captain Gordon, ditto; Lieutenant Forbes, ditto; Lieutenant Crosby, ditto; Ensign Ebhart, ditto; Surgeon Smith, ditto; Ensign Russell, 73d Regiment; Mr. Fores; 120 Rank and File, 11 Women, and 2 Children.

On the Dauntless.

Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B.; Captain Dawson; Lieutenant Hutchinson; for Madras, Mr. Gray, Cadet.

Commercial Reports.

A London Journal states that in consequence of the great fall in the market for raw cotton, expresses have been sent from Liverpool, overland to Calcutta, in order to countermand, as speedily as possible, any further shipments of that article. An absolute engagement is said to have been entered into by the persons bearing the expresses, to deliver them, allowing for accidents to life or limb, in three months from the date of leaving England.

[Times.]

Price of Stocks, London, April 21.

3 per Cent. Red, 71½ 71 71½	5 per Cents. 104½ 103½ 4 103½
3 per Cent. Cons 72½ 71½ 72	India Bonds 36 37 pr.
Do. for Acc. 72½ 71½ 72½	Ex. Bills (2) 34 prem.
3 per Cent. 80½ 79½	Long Ann. 18 13-16 11-17
4 per Cents. 89½	